

# Geographical & Military Museum.

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[No. 5.]

## THE MILITARY MUSEUM.

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*By S. R. BROWN,*

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*From the Essex Register.*

In noticing the great cities of Europe, we are not to forget that they are not solely destined to the purposes of commerce, or to the abodes of the Great and of pleasure. They embosom the arts and employ that industry which supplies all wealth to nations. It is therefore observed in a Manual of London, that the manufactures of that great city are often overlooked, in the midst of the splendid objects which engage the attention in great cities. But that its manufactures in their magnitude and value are important. They consist in giving a more than ordinary degree of perfection to fine goods and articles of elegant use, or they supply such articles as require a great city for their consumption. And it is observed that nothing surpasses the beauty of many of the former articles, or the extent and value of the manufactories for articles of the latter description. A silk manufactory in three parishes of the city employed about 7000 persons. The watch manufactory was supposed to employ as many persons in another part of the city. These are only examples of the industry maintained in the city itself, and the great ends were attained to employ great capitals with advantage, and to combine with the labors all the improvements which could be known from the reports of commerce, or gained from the union of men of the first talents and the most ardent ambition. The noble objects are considered with increasing attention and success in all the enlightened capitals in Europe. In Paris the same bold example is given. Every thing is done to give the highest excellence to their porcelain. The reputation of their tapestry is established, as well as of their carpets. All the moveables which are for the ornaments of the proudest palaces are executed with taste and ability. And there is a Conservatory for the arts and trades, in which are received the models and plans of all instruments and machines invented or improved. Already this deposit has become deserving of the highest regard from the number of its machines, models, tools, designs, descriptions and books in all arts and trades. At the same place is execut-

ed a plan of instruction, in which geometry is taught, and whatever can assist the knowledge of the principles of the art, and can assist the knowledge of the contents of this valuable Treasury. And to add to its hopes, it is open for the public two days in the week for six hours at a time, and on two other days strangers are admitted to gratify their curiosity, upon the usual passports by which they have their residence in the capital or in France. If the same things cannot be done in smaller cities, the example can be imitated with great advantage and success. And we are happy to say that we are not altogether strangers to such a design in our own town.

The advantages of manufacturing establishments have not been forgotten in our own country. In 1808 a society for manufactures was formed in Baltimore, and another in Philadelphia. The example was followed by the Homespun Society, in Charlestown, and an attention to many valuable objects of national industry in New-York. It is beyond our limits to repeat the names of the different associations in the arts and manufactures. In Baltimore they speak of nine thousand spindles, and in six articles of their manufactures, of millions of dollars. We have at proper times specified the particular articles which these patriotic plans of industry did embrace. The activity in the Cotton works in Providence and its neighborhood will be remembered while the history of this period of our national existence remains. Were we to extend our view beyond our great towns and cities, we should not wonder that the consent in the great objects of national ambition, should oblige some enquiries about the proper employment of every part of our population and about the method in which the means of support might be multiplied in our cities. In 1810 it was reckoned nine millions of yards of cloth were made in New-York state; and in 1812 the amount of all the kinds was given at seventy-five millions. Such manufactures as could gain the best assistance in our cities, soon found a residence in them.

A corresponding policy obtained in Europe. Denmark, that could not equal in reputation the manufactures of cloth in other parts of Europe, did not cease its energies, and in its capital was found a porcelain which it dared to compare with that of Paris and Dresden. Other manufactures before the last war were gaining favor and success under Royal patronage. An ambition had penetrated Sweden to be-

come rich in the means of supplying its own wants, as it had not in 1785 more than 14,000 persons employed in all its woolen, cotton and silk manufactures. The advantages it was disposed to accumulate around its capital were supposed to promise new laws to their industry.

From the general character of our state we may expect that the manufactures which can be rendered profitable will obtain. In Boston we find that the porcelain and glass manufactures have been encouraged by a late act in their favor. Between twenty and thirty acts have passed to encourage manufactures in different parts of the state. Most of them respect the manufactures of cloth, but some other acts discover that our industry will extend to the various arts which may be enriched in our country. In looking over the places in which the establishments are made, we find they extend over every part of the state. A considerable proportion are in the counties comprehended in the Old Colony of Plymouth, several are around Boston, some on the Connecticut river, with a distribution which proves the concurrence in the public hopes. But while the manufactures of our country obtain, proper enquiries are made respecting our agriculture, and the means of promoting its true interest. The subject of sheep was never so much studied, and it is impossible that great advantages should not arise to the national interest. The best breed of sheep is an object of general care, and already our woolen cloths prove the progress and improvements of the last experiments. The fish of our shores and rivers are also acknowledged worthy of Legislative interference, and it is to be hoped that the shores of the Old Colony will again be able to supply us with the rich shell-fish by which they were distinguished in the times of our early settlements. It is well known that in ancient days the luxurious dishes of the shell-fish were supplied even from private ponds and the fish were increased to a volume and excellence which seem at present unknown. It cannot be doubted that the grounds may be replenished, and the discreet use may be in consent with the perpetual riches of our southern shores.

From Congress we learn that the great subjects of Legislative wisdom are distinguished by the length of the debates, and by all the acrimony which belongs to the most opposed interests. The bill for the military service is reported without any great change in it, and not with reduced numbers. The qualifying clauses of the

Embargo are still under consideration, and the greatest care is taken not to destroy the great end of the bill, by a partial repeal of it. The public Loan affords an opportunity for a free discussion of the state of our finances; but they who have reproached Republican economy, find the lessons on this subject are to be learnt from the public occasions. The controversy respecting the lands in Georgia, which were obtained from the Legislature of that state by a disputed title, has, by a change of the property, been transferred to the National Legislature, and a bill is before Congress. The subject has become more important from the method of the purchase, and from the interference which violated it. It is a curious subject in Legislative history. The measures which have been taken respecting the military events of the last and opening campaign, and which require an examination into the conduct of the commanding Generals, are not opposed to the hopes we receive from the numerous recruits which will supply the northern army. A more correct discipline and a higher accountability will result with national benefit. Some other changes in the appointments discover that there still exists an energy to require the duties of every trust, and an independence which fears no responsibility from any discoveries which the passions of former servants or public prejudices can make or employ.

## The Museum.

"Fais bien, et Crains vain."

ALBANY, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1814.

### QUESTIONS—for political sages.

1. If "Mr. Jefferson's enmity to commerce" has "ruined the country," how comes it that every legislature in the Union, is besieged by applicants for charters to monied institutions, to an extent never before witnessed in this or any other country?
2. Why does SPECIE, the adored divinity of the times, travel from south to north?—or, why does it seek a vent at the northern frontier—(having no scruples about passing the lines?)
3. Is the departure of this metallic god from the United States, calculated to promote American, British, or French interests?
4. Will not this shining LAMA find its way into the coffers of Napoleon, thereby enabling that monster to subvert religion and good order in Spain, England and Algiers?
5. Will not John Bull's hunger compel him to exchange SPECIE for the catables of Napoleon?—If not, why has England been so often induced to part with her cash for French grain?

6. Ought not every American to prefer seeing temples [manufactories] erected in this country in honor of SPECIE?

### QUESTION—for moralists.

Suppose events were to induce a "friendly" compromise between Bonaparte and the "amiable Ferdinand," and the latter be permitted to resume the "legal throne of his ancestors," with a condition, that he should govern Spain without English aid, would the Spaniards be considered "Patriots" or "ingrates?"

### QUESTION—for Republicans in Saratoga County.

Which is the least objectionable Lunacy, or a "trick upon travellers?" NESICIO.

### MANUFACTURES.

The leading "federalists" in our state legislature, as well as every where else, are opposed to the encouragement of American Manufactures, although heavy importations of the baubles of English fabric cause a serious drain of SPECIE from the United States!

They openly avow their attachment to money, but will not adopt the necessary measures to prevent its flowing into the treasury of Great-Britain, and from thence into the coffers of the bloody Napoleon; for such is its natural current. But this respectable "party" revere the sentiments of Hamilton: the sentiments of that Statesman, on this subject, as penned by his own hand, in an official report to Congress, in 1790, can be readily ascertained, by every "federalist" in the United States—if he will be at the trouble of turning to page 58, vol. 1. of *Hamilton's works*—which are as favourable to the encouragement of manufactures, as the warmest "democrat" could desire. His report on the subject of manufactures was called for by the house of representatives, at the commencement of our commercial difficulties with Great Britain, in Washington's first administration, and while Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and it is confidently believed that he never changed his opinion as to the propriety of his first recommendation.

The name of the *British 74 Plantagenet*, which recently declined a contest with the *President*, savors Strongly of "*French influence*." Does it mean: "*to plant a Genet in the political soil of America?*"

### Prospects on the St. Lawrence, No. 1.

#### KINGSTON.

As this place has become a post of vast importance to ourselves as well as to the enemy, both in a military and naval point of view, and will unquestionably be a primary object in the plan of the approaching campaign, as indeed it was in the last, I will attempt to give the readers of the

Museum, at least some of them, a better idea of it than the usual newspaper reading is calculated to convey.

It is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence, a little below the outlet of lake Ontario, in north latitude 44 deg. 8 min. It was began about 30 years ago; and has continued, ever since that period to flourish "in a progressive state of improvement, to which the judicious choice of situation, and the fertility of the lands in its vicinity, have doubtless, greatly contributed." The principal street is three fourths of a mile in length, and presents to the eye of the traveller buildings equal in point of beauty and durability, to any in the U. States; they are mostly built of stone.

Besides these, it contains convenient and spacious barracks—several extensive store-houses for the royal military and naval stores, a jail, court house, two churches, an hospital, council house and printing office. At this place the vessels belonging to government, used in navigating lake Ontario, are constructed; and from hence merchandize and other articles, which are conveyed from the lower province, in batteaux, are embarked to be transported to York, Niagara and other settlements bordering on the lake. Before the war, the largest vessels employed in th's service, did not exceed 200 tons burthen—the usual size was from 80 to 100 tons; but the harbor is deep enough to receive a 74 gun ship. There are two coves or inlets, where vessels come to anchor, and on which wharves are constructed, for loading or discharging their cargoes. That appropriated for the vessels of government, is nearly two miles from the town; and formed by a promontory on the east, and a peninsula, formerly called Point Frederick, but now called *Navy Point*. On this point are placed the naval Store houses and yards for building the Marine. The enemy have made choice of an eligible situation for constructing ways for launching their vessels. A large number of master builders, artificers, and ship carpenters, reside upon the spot and are kept in constant employ. Several public buildings for the accommodation of the officers of the naval service stand likewise upon this peninsula. The other cove, much more considerable than the last, is formed between the town and the point just mentioned. Both of these inlets are exposed when the wind blows with violence from the Southwest, and drives before it a succession of swelling billows. Wolfe island lies before the town, and is the largest which occurs between Montreal and Lake Huron. It was a few years since covered with a lofty growth of valuable timber; but the best trees have been felled for the Quebec Market. The principal timber found here

\* English traveller.



and on the main land, is red and white oak, butternut, maple, ash, elm, lynn and small pine. Carlton island, of small extent, intervenes between Wolfe island and the South shore; and was formerly occupied as a military station. It has on either side a channel of sufficient depth for vessels of heavy burthen, and two excellent harbors. A year or two before the declaration of the present war, I very well recollect that the Kingston Gazette impliedly admitted that this island belonged to the U. States, and expressed its fears that it might thereafter cause a dispute between the two governments. I was on this island in 1797—it then contained a small stone fort and barracks of the same materials, store houses and other buildings, which I learn, have since been suffered to go to decay.

The rapid advancement of the country around Kingston in population and improvements has proportionally extended the commerce of this important place.—The number of merchant vessels (before the war) was considerable. These were usually built about ten miles below Kingston—the timber used for their construction was chiefly red cedar and oak, and was easily procured. A vessel navigating fresh water lakes will not last more than *six years*, unless she be made to undergo considerable repairs. Those in the employ of the Crown receive no repairs in their hulls—are generally laid up at the expiration of that period, and are replaced by others entirely new. The vicinity of Kingston affords valuable quarries of durable white stone, excellent for building purposes. The soil in general is intermixed with stones, but is found productive. It is in most places clay.

This place has borne different names at different periods. The Indian name is Cataraquoy. It was formerly known by the name of Frontenac, from a French Count of the same title, who was twice governor of Canada, and was modest enough to give the lake the same appellation. M. de la Saie, so celebrated for his discoveries and misfortunes, was Siegneur of Cataraquoy and governor of the place—he constructed a stone fort, which is now in ruins.

A considerable number of dirty looking Indians frequent this place. Messassagas and Mohawks from the river Moira, which falls into the bay of Quinte or Cantu—they here offer elegant and well constructed birch bark canoes for sale on reasonable terms.

It is doubtful whether the present state of the defences of Kingston are fully known even to our commanders at Sacket's Harbor, owing to the caution of the enemy and the contradictory reports of deserters and disaffected persons. There was no ditch, wall, fence or picketting around the town last autumn. At the upper end of the town, there was then a strong com-

manding battery on Point Messassagas. The next in point of strength, was one on Navy Point Point Henry, at the lower end of the town, which forms a half-moon, has (since the war) been cleared of its timber and underwood, and a strong block house erected thereon. This point is supposed to be the best eminence for a commanding battery of any in the vicinity of Kingston—its position being favorable for raking the whole town. The distance from Point Messassagas to Point Henry, by land is seven miles—by water across the inlets of the lake, from point to point, only half a mile.

The most eligible points of descent, for an invading army, from the American side of the St. Lawrence, were probably indicated by the Secretary of War, in a council of war, in November last, as follows:

1. McPherson's farm, two miles and a half below Kingston.
2. The mouth of the Little Cataraquoy, four or five miles above Kingston, and
3. At the mouth of the Gaouneque river, twenty-four miles below Kingston.

The roads from Kingston, up the lake to York, and down the St. Lawrence, to Prescott, are but indifferently bridged, and are at times rendered almost impassable by frequent falls of rain—the height of the trees in many places on each side precluding the rays of the sun. In winter, travelling and land transportation is less difficult. In some places the country is well settled, considering the recency of the improvements. The local militia, obedient to the call of the British government do not exceed 1000 men, within two days march of the place. The surrounding country to the distance of 50 miles east and west, and 20 miles north, is capable of furnishing considerable provisions and forage to the British troops. An invading army would find little, because what the enemy could not carry off they would most certainly destroy. Within the distance just stated are nearly 100 water-mills. The inhabitants now remaining in this part of U. Canada, it is to be presumed, are as loyal as any subjects in the British dominions—the disaffected having at different times effected their escape into the "States."

From various statements, which I have carefully examined, I am induced to believe that there are, at this moment, in the naval and land defences of Kingston, more than 500 pieces of cannon, from 6 to 64 pounders. The naval and military stores must have lately accumulated to an incalculable extent; for very late accounts from Canada state that the road on the British side of the St. Lawrence exhibits an imposing scene of warlike preparation—of movements of troops, transportation of immense quantities of naval and military stores from Montreal to Kingston—100 pieces of cannon are stated to have reached the latter place in five days.

I am not in possession of correct data, to enable me to give the actual state of naval force or preparation either at Sacket's harbor, or Kingston; both governments are no doubt straining every nerve to do their utmost, to secure an ascendancy on Lake Ontario. The British commodore has his means nearer at hand than Com. Chauncey. Their cannon, cordage, iron, shot, &c. can be procured in almost any quantity from the ships and arsenals in Lower Canada. Besides, the enemy can readily place their ships at Halifax, in ordinary, and send off their crews post haste for Kingston. Indeed it is stated in late advices from that quarter, that this measure has been partially resorted to. Let us then prepare to meet him with an adequate force. But the more troops the enemy collect at this place,—the more ships they may build or commence building—the more stores and cannon they may accumulate at this place, the greater will be the value and splendor of our triumph—if we ultimately succeed in the conquest, which we assuredly can do by a judicious application of our pecuniary, physical and intellectual resources.

#### GEN. HULL.

A friend who was present at the exculpatory speech of Gen. Hull, at the capitol in this city, a few days since, assures me, that the General pronounced "Views of the Campaigns of the North Western Army," &c. (in substance) a work abounding in glaring and palpable falsehoods,—also, that the plan, "documents" and statements, were suggested and furnished by high authority. I shall now, only add, that no officer of the United States, civil or military ever knew of my plan, "furnished documents," or statements, or had the least hint that such a work *would be*, or *was published*, till several days after it issued from the press. Whenever the decision of the court martial shall be made known, then I shall be ready to make any retraction that the General or his friends and my own sense of justice, may deem necessary. I would not wilfully and with malice *pretense*, injure the character of any human being on this globe.

S. R. BROWN.

Boston, March 18.

#### FROM BARBADOES AND ST. BARTS.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival at Providence of the Cartel ship Rising States, from Barbadoes and St. Barts. Left the former 15th ult. and the latter on the 1st inst. The Constitution had sent a cartel into Barbadoes with prisoners belonging to vessels she had taken—one of the vessels was said to be a schooner of 20 guns. The Venerable, of 74 guns, Admiral Durham, had sailed in quest of the Constitution.

The Fox frigate was off St. Barts, on the 26th Feb. The Saratoga privateer was said to be in the West Indies—also, an American sloop of war. A frigate sailed in co. with the Venerable, to look for the Constitution. The French frigates had proceeded from Barbadoes to Antigua, where they were to be fitted out.

[The following essay, together with two others, were received from an unknown correspondent by the editor of the Museum, while residing in Albany in 1812. They have already appeared in the "Albany Republican," but their merit requires their republication.]

#### OF DREAMS AND DREAMERS.

All the nations of antiquity have had great respect for dreams. They regarded them as a mysterious intercourse between heaven and earth. Homer says that they come from God.

*Kai gar t'onar ex dios atin.*

Abraham and his descendants had many dreams. It was a dream by which Joseph was instructed that he should reign over his brethren, and it was a dream that raised him to the rank of first minister to the king of Egypt. All the monarchs of the east had their diviners, or conjurers, whose business it was to explain their dreams. It was Nebuchadnezzar (a most flagitious tyrant) who required that his conjurers should not only interpret the dreams he remembered, but that they should recall to his memory those which he had forgotten—a circumstance which shews how well he deserved the metamorphosis he underwent.

Almost all men who have been willing to play a great role in the world, have pretended that heaven had sent to them dreams, which have instructed them, while sleeping, in its divine will. The pious *Aeneas*, when he found it convenient to quiet the beautiful *Dido*, spoke to her of his dreams and assured her that every night his father *Anchises* returned to affright and afflict him.

*Me patris Anchise quoties lumentibus umbris,  
Nox aperit terras quoties astra ignea surgunt  
Admonet in somnis, et turbida terret imago.*

If the implacable *Athalia* conceived the project of sacrificing her grandson, it was to satisfy the predictions of a dream. All the heroes of tragedy—*Atreus*, *Agamemnon*, *Idomeneus*, &c. &c. never fail to have dreams, which reveal to them the will of the gods, and which direct them in the prosecution of their enterprises. In a word dreams are a marvellous resource for poets—but who will believe that the subtle and judicious *Aristotle* should have admitted their importance! Struck by the wonderful co-incidences which are so often found between dreams and facts subsequently occurring, he saw in the former the effect of a superior and divine order; and *Plato*, whose ideas always offer something pleasing and elevating, regards them as a happy mean of bringing together heaven and earth. He supposes that in the tranquillity of the night, our genii spread over the ætherial regions, come and repose with us, impress upon our souls ideas abstracted from sense, and transmit to us the orders of the Almighty. This opinion, if itself a

dream, is at least a much more agreeable one than that of *St. Thomas*, (*Aquinas*) who, placing Satan at our bed-sides, makes him the author of all the follies of our slumbers.

The greater part of the physicians of antiquity regulated their practice by the dreams of their patients. *Hipocrates* was so thoroughly persuaded of their influence and of their connexion with the state of our health, that in his works he prescribes sundry specifics against their malignity. For example—if one when dreaming, has seen the stars become pale, he must run in a circle; if the moon—he must run strait forward, and if the sun—each of these ways alternately. Ah divine *Hipocrates*! which way did your reason run when you wrote such nonsense?

*Galen* acknowledges that he applied himself to the study of medicine in consequence of a dream of his father, and that he had bled and cured himself of a pain in his side under a similar indication; and so general was the belief in celestial prescriptions, that the temple of *Æsculapius* was filled every night with patients who came to sleep at the foot of the altar in the hope that God would indicate to them while they slept, the remedies most proper to remove or to alleviate their complaints. It was in the same way, though with a different object, that the magistrates of *Sparta* used to sleep in the temple of *Pasiphae*.\* Nor has this regard to dreams been confined to the ancients. It has flourished in our own day, and may boast, among other high authorities, the name of our *Franklin*—who believed, that he had been often supernaturally instructed by dreams in the issue of affairs which occupied him when awake.—See *Cabanis* book 2d, page 479. *Rapports du physique et du moral de l'homme*.

In the work of *Valerius Maximus*, we find a whole chapter [Book 1st Chap. 7th] devoted to the reception of anecdotes the most curious, in relation to the fulfilment of dreams. That well known one of the two *Megareans*, reported by *Cicero*, is of the number; *Clemens of Alexandria* [Stromat. 1, 4.] gives us a much gayer story concerning a young Egyptian, a courtesan and king *Bochocis*. *Plato* informs us that *Socrates* having heard in a dream this verse of *Homer*—

*He nati ken tritato phthien eribolon ichoin,*  
declared that he would die within three days, and the prediction was verified. *Sylla* also having dreamed that he was called by the fates, communicated the fact to his friends, and proceeded to make his will; a fever came on soon after he had finished it, and he died the same day. *St. Jerom* assures us that an angel visited him

\* Not the *Pasiphae* of *Crete*, so renowned for her tauric adventure, but one of the *Atlantides*, who uttered oracle in *Leucania*, and who charged herself with the instruction of magistrates.

in a dream, and whipped him severely for imitating too closely the style of *Cicero*, which, with due respect to the angel, was certainly a very ill-founded charge. The wise *Marcus Aurelius* considered it among the proofs that he was favored by the gods, that in his dreams they had pointed out remedies for his ailments, and particularly for a vertigo and spitting of blood, to which he was subject. The physician *Avicenna* was often occupied, when asleep, with the solution of questions the most difficult, and generally succeeded in solving them. *Voltaire* made some very pleasing verses in the same way, and *Condillac* often went to bed with an unfinished task and awoke in the morning with nothing to do. It would be useless to multiply instances of this kind. Is it then astonishing that such miracles should have persuaded both ancients and moderns that the gods had much to do with our slumbers? They reasoned in this way, "I have sensations and ideas foreign to my will—I see without an intention to do so—I think without intending to think—I act without willing to act; it is therefore a God who acts in me." "*Est deus in nobis.*" It was then natural to attempt to penetrate the wishes of this God, and dreams, became the interpreters between him and them. But these interpreters wanted also interpreters, whence it followed that clouds of diviners arose, who, for a small sum of money, would undertake to render them intelligible. Many ancient authors have systematised this art, but of these labours no entire tract has come down to us, but what may be found in the memoirs of *Artimedorus*, and of *Sinesius*. *Artimedorus* lived under the reign of *Antoninus*, surnamed the pious, and got by his science much wealth and a very high reputation. Some of his rules are as follows: To dream that a mountain has crushed you, foretells a proscription; that you have lost your sight, indicates the loss of a child; that you are about to die, or that you actually have died, predicts your marriage, because much happiness is generally buried in matrimony, &c. &c. We have already said that *Galen* considered dreams as regulating every thing with regard to health. He therefore was a conjurer *quo ad* his profession. To dream of fire, according to him, indicated a superabundance of yellow bile; to dream of smoke, bespoke the presence of black bile; to dream of water or ice shewed that all was not well with the stomach, &c. &c. *Hipocrates* had also his peculiar, but similar interpretations, a fact, the mention of which would be useless, were it not that by shewing how the father of the art has thought, we are best admonished against placing too much confidence in the prognostics of his sons. It must not however, be supposed that all the ancients thought as quick-like on this subject as *Aristotle*, *Hipocrates* and *Galen*,



&c. &c. Giaro and Xenophon and the disciples of Epicurus generally, vindicated the character and credit of their speculations, by ridiculing these conceits, and endeavoring to give, as well to the vulgar as to the scientific, more just notions; they compare a dreamer to a drunkard and ask, whether if he gave, when awake, such marks of mental derangement as when he dreamed, he would not deserve to be sent to bedlam? they reject the idea of God's choosing to address himself to us, while in a state of comparative torpor, rather than while in the full exercise of all the senses he has been pleased to bestow upon us. "Does he want" they say "to converse with us in secret? Is it then necessary that he should do it in the night, and while we sleep? Could he not just as well open a conversation with us in the day, and while we were awake? If it was he who arranges our dreams would they not have in them more of method and of sense? Can it be God who, entering our bed chambers, sets himself on our breasts and crushes us with the weight of his body? who presents himself in the frightful figure of a bear, that hugs, or of a cat that strangles us? This terrible nightmare that deprives us of movement, and even suspends our respiration, can this be God? It is ascertained that a sound mind in a sound body, a spirit of ease and a stomach unoppressed, are never troubled with dreams; is it not reasonable then to infer that they are the produce either of a bad digestion, or of an agitated soul; of tumultuous persons, or of a feeble and languishing frame? When Socrates heard in a dream one of Homer's verses, which led him to foretell his own death, he was in a prison, and condemned to die; circumstances likely enough to give a sober cooling to his thoughts, whether waking or sleeping. His execution took place three days afterwards, and was an occurrence entirely independent of the Iliad—Sylla also was dying when he dreamed that death had called for him; the dream was not therefore the cause of his death, but the fear of death was the cause of the dream. For one dream that is accomplished, one hundred thousand fail, but timid and superstitious minds keep an account only of the unit, they forget entirely the hundred thousand which should be set against it. P.

*From the Georgia Journal.*

#### INLAND NAVIGATION.

Shortly after the commencement of hostilities with the Creek Indians, General Pinckney, aware of the difficulty of supplying the troops, when they had penetrated some distance into the Nation, determined to attempt the navigation of the Chatahooche, which has succeeded beyond expectation. Much praise, we un-

derstand, is due to Major Bourke, to whom the execution of this laudable enterprise was confided, for the zeal and ability with which he discharged his duty.

Great benefit will result to our country at large from this measure. Besides ensuring to the army a regular supply of provisions, near an hundred miles of land transportation will be saved. Nor is this all—It will open a *safe and direct* communication with New-Orleans which, under existing circumstances, is of no little consequence. Sugar can at this time be purchased in New-Orleans for about eight dollars a hundred, brought through Lake Ponchartrain, and up the Alabama to the junction of the Coosa, and Tallapoosa for less than two—thence along a firm and level road of sixty miles across the falls of the Chatahooche, and up that river to within a few miles of a large portion of our frontier, for a trifling expence. Estimating the whole cost at fifteen dollars a hundred, it will be nearly one half less than the selling price of sugar in most of our seaport towns. In time of peace, the prospect is equally flattering. We shall then have free access to the trade of the Gulph of Mexico, and can give our superfluities in exchange for the West India productions, which, from long habit, have in a measure become necessities of life.

Capt. Garrison, whose Journal we subjoin, is of opinion the Chatahooche can be navigated with much ease by keel boats 40 or 50 feet long, and 5 wide, carrying about 50 barrels of flour—and two of his boatmen acquainted with the navigation of the Savannah river from Petersburg to Augusta, think the Chatahooche is preferable. Several boats upon the above construction we learn, will be built by Government with as little delay as possible.

*Extract from Capt. Garrison's Journal of a trip down the Chatahooche.*

Left Floydville, near the Cherokee boundary line, 2d February—sprung a leak and put to shore, compelled partly to unload—reloaded on the 4th and proceeded two miles to the entrance of a large creek—passed Deep creek 2 miles on the west side, and 2 miles lower down Poplar creek on the east side—here the river is deep and handsome—4 miles from this are the Sycamore Islands, where a number of beautiful creeks enter on both sides—Pinckney's river, a handsome stream, enters 8 miles below—Sandy river 6, in the west side opposite Beach Island—8 miles lower down a number of good streams enter—the river handsome and navigable for boats drawing not more than three feet water. Put off at sun-rise on the 5th—came 8 miles to a shoal near two in length, but not difficult—3 miles below, Hickory creek comes in—there is a shoal at the Four-Islands 12 miles lower down, but not dangerous, from which we encamped three miles. Put off early on the

6th—after going 5 miles, passed Piney-Log creek, a large and beautiful stream—arrived at the three Big Islands, 12 miles, where there is a shoal somewhat difficult—encamped 2 miles below at a small shoal. Put off the 7th at sun-rise—passed a trifling shoal about 4 miles—there are several little shoals on the west side, 5 miles lower down, but they do not materially affect the navigation—come 6 miles to a shoal, a little below which stands an Indian village, now evacuated—13 miles below passed a large cultivated island, inhabited by Cowetau Indians; the river shoally; proceeded 3 miles and encamped. Put off early on the 8th; passed Adam's river, [Hoith,li,te,gau] a handsome stream, 22 miles, encamped 3 miles below at the Burnt Village, where Gen. Adams's Detachment crossed in their late expedition against the Oskfuskees. Put off early on the 9th; the river being shoally and the wind high, we encamped, having gone only 10 miles. 10th, came 18 miles through a shoally and difficult river interspersed with Islands. 11th, came 6 miles, when we found ourselves at the head of high and dangerous falls, by Indian computation 10 miles long."

It is contemplated, we believe, shortly to remove Fort Mitchell which stands near the foot of the Chatahooche Falls, to the head of them; where a strong work will be erected, and the principal depot for provisions established. The Federal road will likewise be altered to pass that way.

*From the Providence, R. I. American.*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

After our paper had been prepared for the press, we received, by the politeness of Col. Daggett, the following highly important intelligence, contained in the Antigua Journal of the 14th ultimo, brought by the cartel ship Rising States. With great pleasure we present it to our readers.

London, January 8.

A rumour has been circulated for these two or three days past, in the circle of superior emigrants from France, that a direct invitation has been received by Louis XVIII. from Normandy to return, and with an assurance that his standard would be surrounded by thousands who are in their hearts devoted to his cause.

*From the London Gazette of Saturday, January 1, and Tuesday January 4, 1814.*

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 30.

Despatches have been received at this office from the Marquis of Wellington, dated the 19th and 22d instant. It appears that since the battle of the 14th,

Marshal Soult, has made several movements on the right bank of the Adour, and towards the rear of Sir Rowland Hill's position—but these movements were foreseen and frustrated. The enemy being foiled in every attempt to dislodge the allied forces from their positions, the main body of the French army has retreated from Bayonne, and has marched up the right bank of the Adour, towards Dax.

*Friday Jan. 7—2 o'clock.*

Despatches were yesterday received by government from the Rhine, Holland, and the South of France. By the former a confirmation has been received of the passage of the Rhine by the Allies, with the important addition of the accession of Switzerland to the great cause of Europe, the Allies, pledging themselves, as will be seen by their declaration, to replace that country in the state of integrity and independence, in which it stood before the French revolution.

#### OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

*Foreign-Office, Jan. 6.*

The allies crossed the Rhine on the 20th t. their whole arrangements could not be completed before the 5th of Jan.

Arrangements had been made with the Swiss Cantons, and the allies have pledged themselves to replace Switzerland in the same state of integrity and independence as before the revolution.

The army now in operation against Alsace and Franche Comté, was upwards of 200,000 men.—There are not any accounts of any action. The siege of Huningen was begun.

Government have received letters of the 30th from Sir Thomas Graham, mentioning that two entire battalions of Brabant troops had come over to the allies, under Gen. Von Bulow, who had sent them to assist at Corcum, in the garrison of which place there were two other battalions of Brabanters, who it was thought, might follow the example of their countrymen.

The last despatches from Lord Wellington were dated on the 26th ultimo. His Lordship writes that Soult had halted his army behind the river Gave, with his left resting upon Reishorade.

The Crown Prince, it is said, has summoned Davoust to surrender Hamburg—who has replied by expressing his willingness to evacuate that city on condition of retiring with his army into France. This condition will not be granted.

*Helvoetsluis, Jan. 2.*

Letters from Frankfort of the 26th of December say, that 300,000 of the allies have crossed the Rhine at different points, taking the route by Luxemburg and Nancy.

The United States' brig Enterprise and Rattlesnake have arrived at Wilmington, N. C. from a cruise, during which they have made five prizes.

#### CORRIGIDOR—No. III.

In "Views of the Campaigns of the North Western Army," just published by the editor of this paper, will be found, (page 71) an account of the rencontre of Col. R. M. Johnson, with the Shawannee warrior Tecumseh. That account tho' substantially correct, is not perfectly so. A correspondence with several officers of the North Western Army enables me to state the circumstances of that desperate contest EXACTLY as they occurred. In the work above named, the details of that affair are thus stated:—

On the left the contest was more serious, Col. Johnson, who command on that flank of his regiment received a terrible fire from the Indians, which was kept up for some time.—The Colonel most gallantly led the head of his column into the hottest of the enemy's fire, and was personally opposed to Tecumseh.—At this point a condensed mass of savages had collected. Yet regardless of danger, he rushed into the midst of them; so thick were the Indians at this moment, that several might have reached him with their rifles. He rode a white horse and was known to be an officer of rank; a shower of balls was discharged at him—some took effect—his horse was shot under him—his clothes, his saddle, his person were pierced with bullets. At the moment his horse fell, Tecumseh rushed towards him with an uplifted tomahawk, to give the fatal stroke, but his presence of mind did not forsake him in this perilous predicament—he knew a pistol from his holster and laid his daring opponent dead at his feet. He was unable to do more, the loss of blood deprived him of strength to stand. Fortunately, at the moment of Tecumseh's fall the enemy gave way, which secured him from the reach of their tomahawks; he was wounded in five places; he received three shots in the right thigh and two in the left arm. Six Americans and twenty-two Indians fell within twenty yards of the spot where Tecumseh was killed and the trails of blood almost covered the ground.

As the above paragraph has been published in almost all the republican newspapers in the U. S. I deem it proper to make the following corrections:—Col. Johnson's horse did not fall till the action had closed. He received five wounds—five balls pierced his clothes and fifteen entered the horse he rode. He remained on horse back during the conflict, on the front line of the second battalion; he then, and not till then, retired into the lines and was assisted from his horse, which immediately died. After receiving four wounds, he saw that during chief commanding and attempting to rally his savage force. The Colonel instantly put his horse directly towards him and was

shot by Tecumseh in the hand as he approached him. Each was bent on "death or victory." Tecumseh advanced with a drawn weapon "a sword or tomahawk," at which instant, the Colonel (having reserved his fire) shot him dead—and at the moment he was almost fainting with the loss of blood and the anguish of his wounds, yet he afterwards rode his bleeding horse several rods towards the Thames! This is only a specimen of the heroic firmness of the traduced Kentuckians. I would be more particular, but I intend shortly to lay before the readers of the Museum a detailed account of the battle of the Moravian Town, and of the services of the Mounted regiment.

#### INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

*Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, respecting execution of the Laws for the increase of the Navy, to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.*  
March 16, 1814—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 8, 1814.

SIR,

In compliance with your request to be informed of the progress made in the building of the vessels authorised by law, of the steps taken in respect to the procuring of timber under the act of the 30th of March, 1812, and in relation to the dock yard authorised by law, I have the honor to submit the following information:

Three ships of 74 guns each, and of the largest class, are now building of prime materials and in the most substantial and durable manner, viz. one at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; one at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and one at Philadelphia. The two former, it is expected, will be launched in the month of July, and the latter in the month of December next.

Three ships of 44 guns each, of the largest class, are also building of durable materials, in the best manner, viz. one at Philadelphia, one at Baltimore, and one at the navy-yard in this city. The two former, it is expected, will be launched by the middle of April, and the latter in all the month of July next.

The six sloops of war, authorised by law, have all been built in the most substantial manner and of good materials. One of which has sailed on a cruise, three are under sailing orders ready for sea, one is nearly manned, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of ten days, and one is now fitting at the navy-yard in this city.

Six larges have been purchased at Philadelphia, also four at Baltimore and one at Norfolk.

Eight have been built at Baltimore, ten are nearly completed on the eastern shore of Maryland, four have been built and one is now building at the navy-yard in this city, five are building at Charleston, South Carolina, six at St. Mary's, Georgia, and



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